SUPREME COURT, U. S.

No. 1041

Supreme Court, U.S.
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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1970

HERMAN DAVID

Petitioner,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1970

No.

HERMAN DAVID

Petitioner,

vs.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

Petitioner, Herman David, prays that a writ of certiorari issue to review the judgment of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit affirming a judgment of conviction entered by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the Court of Appeals is not yet reported and is printed in the Appendix to this Petition (Appendix A).

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Court of Appeals was entered on July 31, 1970, (Appendix B). A timely Petition for Rehearing was denied on November 2, 1970 (Appendix C). The jurisdiction of this Court was invoked under 28 U.S.C., Section 1254 (1).

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Should *Chimel* v. *California,* 395 U.S. 752, be applied retroactively on direct review of a federal criminal conviction not final when *Chimel* was decided?

2. Was a search of an entire house, allegedly incident to an arrest, reasonable when the defendant was immediately taken into custody and the admitted purpose of the search was to search for any evidence?

3. Does an affidavit for a search warrant which fails to establish the reliability of the informant and which details none of the underlying circumstances disclosing the manner in which the informant allegedly obtained his information satisfy the requirements of *Aguilar* v. *Texas,* 378 U.S. 108 and *Spinelli* v. *United States,* 393 U.S. 410?

4. May it be reasonably said that the products of an admittedly unlawful search and seizure did not prejudice the defendant when the items introduced in evidence, obtained from that search, were the sole evidence linking the petitioner to fifteen counts of a thirty count indictment?

STATEMENT OF THE CASE[1]

The indictment in this case (App. 20-36)[2] contained thirty (30) counts. This defendant was named in the conspiracy count, Count 1, with twelve other persons, and in twenty-three (23) substantive counts.

Count 1 charged a conspiracy, Sec. 371, Title 18, United States Code, to (a) transport stolen cars in interstate commerce; (b) to receive and conceal stolen cars which were part of interstate commerce; and (c) to transport counterfeit securities in interstate commerece in violation of Sections 2312, 2313 and 2314 of Title 18, United States Code. (A. 20)

Twenty-three substantive counts charged the defendant with transporting stolen cars in interstate commerce in violation of Section 2312, Title 18, United States Code. (A. 23-36)

Upon a jury trial in March of 1967, the defendant was convicted of the conspiracy and on twenty-one of the substantive offenses and acquitted on two such offenses. (A. 11) He was sentenced to five years on each Count, the sentences to run concurrently. (A. 14)

The only testimonial evidence against the petitioner related to one count (Count 17). The balance of the evidence against the petitioner was derived from three separate searches and seizures. All of which the petitioner contends to be unlawful.

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[1] The questions raised by this petitioner relate solely to three separate searches and seizures. Therefore the statement of the case will be limited to those facts which relate to the searches and seizures. A separate Petition for Certiorari is being filed by the petitioner's co-defendants George Nasse, Orland David and Robert David which raises other constitutional issues. A complete statement of the case is included in that petition.

[2] References to (App. .....) are to the Appendix filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit and transmitted to this Court as a part of the record.

THE SEARCHES

I.

THE SEARCH OF THE PETITIONER'S HOME BY STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICERS PURSUANT TO A SEARCH WARRANT ISSUED BY A STATE MAGISTRATE.

On September 9, 1965, two months prior to indictment, a search of the petitioner's home was made by state and federal officers, pursuant to a search warrant issued by a state magistrate.[3]

The Complaint for Search Warrant to search the defendant's residence was to search for and seize counterfeit Illinois Driver's Licenses and counterfeit Illinois Certificates of Title which the complainant stated "have been used in the commission of, or which constitute evidence of the offense of Sec. 4103, Chapter 95½, Ill. Rev. Stats.; Sec. 6-301, Chap. 95½, Ill. Rev. Stats." (App. 431)

The only information furnished the Magistrate to procure the Search Warrant for this private residence was:

> "Complainant says that he has probable cause to believe, based upon the following facts, that the above listed things to be seized are now located upon the (person and) premises set forth above:
>
> "Complainant has received evidence of this crime from an informant; said informant has previously given complainant evidence of crimes and he has proved himself to be reliable in that arrests and convictions have resulted from information given by him." (App. 430)

This search produced evidence that directly linked petitioner to the automobiles described in Counts 7, 24 and 28. Certain Indiana Certificates of title were also seized during this search. (App. 219-221) An expert

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[3] This search was admittedly invalid. Appendix A, *supra.*

witness for the Government compared these Certificates of Title to other Certificates and formed the opinion that the Indiana Titles presented to obtain valid Ohio titles for the cars described in Counts 5, 6 and 7 of the indictment and the Indiana titles for the cars in Counts 19, 21, 25, 27, 29 and 30 were all derived from the same source. (App. 240-241) This testimony was the only basis for the Government's argument that the petitioner was the source of these cars.

This search also produced a note describing a route to be taken to Ohio, with an emergency phone number (App. 221). There was later testimony that this number was registered to Athena Nasse, the mother of a co-defendant, George Nasse. (App. 225)

II.

THE SEARCH OF PETITIONER'S TRUCK BY FEDERAL AGENTS PURSUANT TO A FEDERAL WARRANT.

On the same date of the search of defendant's home, about six hours prior thereto, a search and seizure was made of his truck and its contents.

This warrant was issued by the Commissioner on the basis of the affidavit of an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. (App. 434) The pertinent part of the affidavit follows:

> "And that the facts tending to establish the foregoing grounds for issuance of a Search Warrant are as follows:
>
> That an informant has advised affiant that one Herman David has obtained from a printer in Griffith, Indiana, certain counterfeit checks drawn on a Gary, Ind. bank, all of which has been transported in interstate commerce from Chicago Heights, Ill. to Gary, Ind.; further that Herman David now has concealed in the aforesaid vehicle certain printing plates used

to manufacture said counterfeit checks. That aforesaid vehicle is known to affiant as a green Ford panel truck parked at the above location.

Affiant states that other F.B.I. agents have informed him that a truck of the description in the caption hereof is parked at the location set forth above.

Affiant states that said informant informed the F.B.I. on a prior occasion of the whereabouts of a fugitive who was later there apprehended." (App. 435)

The warrant issued for the seizure of "printing plates designed for manufacturing counterfeit checks." (App. 436)

This search produced items which linked the petitioner to the cars described in Counts 2, 3 and 18[4] of the indictment, and also produced a plate for making Indiana certificates of title. This plate was also used by the expert witness for the Government in making comparisons to the Indiana titles found in the unlawful search of the petitioner's home and the Indiana titles used to obtain lawful titles for the cars described in Counts 5, 6, 7, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29 and 30.

III.

THE SEARCH OF AND THE SEIZURE OF ARTICLES IN THE DEFENDANT'S HOME AFTER THE RETURN OF THE INDICTMENT.

On November 20, 1965, eight days after the return of the indictment, eleven F.B.I. Agents descended on the home of this defendant. They had neither Search Warrant nor Warrant of Arrest, but "knew an arrest warrant had been issued." (App. 416) The Agents arrived at about 7:15 A.M. and immediately placed the defendant under arrest when he came to the door. They then engaged in a search

[4] The cars in Counts 18 and 25 were the same. Other Counts are similar, e.g. Counts 20 and 30, 22 and 26, 24 and 27, 28 and 29.

which lasted for over 3 hours, during which the entire premises, including the basement, attic, all bedrooms, the drawers therein, dining room, living room and garage were completely rummaged. Everything within the confines of the building was searched. (App. 416-417) A chart of this 7 room, 4 bedroom house and garage appears at App. 433. The attic and basement do not appear in the chart.

A motion to suppress this evidence was timely filed before trial. (App. 49) Hearing was had on the motion and answer. (App. 416-424) The evidence therein demonstrated a completely general exploratory search.[5] No search warrant was ever applied for. The day preceding the search a general discussion between the agents was held at which they were instructed to make a search and seizure. (App. 417) Agent Grant instructed the group to search. (App. 419) They were to look for anything in connection with stolen cars, but nothing specifically. (App. 421) The supervising agent, Grant, testified:

> "I learned of the indictment on the day it was returned, I believe November 12, 1965. I knew that the indictment had been suppressed by order of this Court. I know of no application for a search warrant in this case between November 12th and November 20th. To my knowledge neither the defendant or his premises were under surveillance during the dates mentioned.
>
> I briefed the agents on the day preceding the arrest. I told them they were to look for license plates for cars, titles for cars, anything that would indicate an operation involving cars. I did not know as a fact that any of those things were in the premises. I gave the agents a general description of what to look for and left it to their judgment as to what to seize." (App. 423)

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[5] A complete inventory of the search appears in the Record. (App. 52). The search was so general that the agents seized pliers, hammers, airline tickets, bank books and golf clubs!

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

1. CHIMEL v. CALIFORNIA, 395 U.S. 752, SHOULD BE APPLIED RETROACTIVELY ON DIRECT REVIEW OF A FEDERAL CRIMINAL CONVICTION NOT FINAL WHEN CHIMEL WAS DECIDED.

The trial of this cause took place before the decision of this Court in *Chimel* v. *California,* 395 U.S. 752, but the decision of the Court of Appeals was rendered subsequent to this Court's decision. Indeed, the Court of Appeals stated in answer to the petitioner's contention that *Chimel* governed this case, "We would agree if *Chimel* v. *California* were to be given retroactive effect." (Appendix A, *supra).*

We respectfully submit that *Chimel* should be given such effect. In *Stovall* v. *Denno,* 388 U.S. 293, 297 this Court set forth guidelines for retroactive application of its decisions: (a) the purpose to be served by the new standards, (b) the extent of the reliance by law enforcement authorities on the old standards, and (c) the effect on the administration of justice of a retroactive application of the new standards. We respectfully submit that applying these considerations to *Chimel,* that it should be given retroactive application, at least to cases such as this which were not final at the time of the decision. A similar retroactive application has been made of the standards announced in *Mapp* v. *Ohio,* 367 U.S. 643. See: *Ker* v. *California,* 374 U.S. 23; *Fahy* v. *Connecticut,* 375 U.S. 85; *Stoner* v. *California,* 376 U.S. 483.

The Court has recently granted certiorari to consider this precise question. *Hill* v. *California* ..... U.S. ....., 90 S.Ct. 112; *Elkanich* v. *United States,* ..... U.S. ....., 90 S.Ct.

760; *Williams* v. *United States,* ..... U.S. ....., 90 S.Ct. 1120. All of these cases have been argued and are awaiting decision.

2. THE SEARCH OF AN ENTIRE HOUSE, ALLEGEDLY INCIDENT TO AN ARREST WAS UNREASONABLE UNDER PRE-CHIMEL STANDARDS WHEN THE DEFENDANT WAS IMMEDIATELY TAKEN INTO CUSTODY AND THE PURPOSE OF THE SEARCH WAS GENERAL AND EXPLORATORY.

The search and seizure here was beyond the sanction of any ruling of the Supreme Court before *Chimel.* Even under the constitutional standards prevailing before *Chimel,* the search and seizures involved here were constitutionally invalid. *Von Cleef* v. *New Jersey,* 395 U.S. 814, 815.

In *Chimel,* it is said:

> "Application of sound Fourth Amendment principles to the facts of this case produces a clear result. The search here went far beyond the petitioner's person and the area from within which he might have obtained either a weapon or something that could have been used as evidence against him. There was no constitutional justification, in the absence of a search warrant, for extending the search beyond that area. The scope of the search was, therefore, 'unreasonable' under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments and the petitioner's conviction cannot stand." *Chimel* v. *California,* 395 U.S. 752, 768.

The violation here was more flagrant than that in *Chimel.* This was a deliberately planned search and the purpose of the agents was not the arrest of David, but a complete rummaging of his entire household to seize whatever might come to their attention. The day prior to the arrest, the agents were instructed what to search for and

seize, even though the supervising agent did not know that the articles he told the agents to search for and seize were in the premises. (App. 423)

An arrest may not be used as a pretext or subterfuge for making a search. *United States* v. *Harris,* 321 F.2d 739, 741 (6th Cir. 1963).

The defendant was arrested as he opened his door at 7:15 A.M. Eleven agents then entered and ransacked his home for three hours. Everything within the confines of the building was searched (App. 416-417). What to search for and seize was "left to the judgment" of the eleven agents (App. 423) who had been so instructed on the day preceding the pretended arrest. Surely, eleven agents were not needed to arrest the defendant. Neither *Harris* or *Rabinowitz* authorizes such a search.

Harris v. *United States,* 331 U.S. 145, 153, stated:

> "Nor is this a case in which law enforcement officers have entered premises ostensibly for the purpose of making an arrest but in reality for the purpose of conducting a general exploratory search for merely evidentiary materials tending to connect the accused with some crime."

Likewise, in *United States* v. *Rabinowitz,* 339 U.S. 56, 62, this Court said:

> "In the instant case the search was not general or exploratory for whatever might be turned up. Specificity was the mark of the search and seizure here."
>
> * * *
>
> "We think the District Court's conclusion that here the search and seizure were reasonable should be sustained because: (1) the search and seizure were incident to a valid arrest; (2) the place of the search was a business room to which the public, including the officers, was invited; (3) the room was small and under the immediate and complete control of respondent;

(4) the search did not extend beyond the room used for unlawful purposes; (5) the possession of the forged and altered stamps was a crime, just as it is a crime to possess burglars' tools, lottery tickets or counterfeit money."

The reasons for sustaining that search are not present here.

3. THE AFFIDAVIT FOR THE SEARCH WARRANT FOR THE SEARCH OF THE PETITIONER'S TRUCK FAILS TO SATISFY THE REQUIREMENTS OF AGUILAR v. TEXAS, 378 U.S. 108 and SPINELLI v. UNITED STATES, 393 U.S. 410.

Aguilar v. *Texas,* 378 U.S. 108, establishes a two pronged test for the determination of probable cause where a search is to be predicated upon information given to law enforcement officers by a faceless informant. There must be underlying circumstances from which the officer concludes that the informant was credible and there must be underlying circumstances from which the informant concluded that the items sought were where he claimed they were. The affidavit in this cause fails completely in both respects. The only statement in the affidavit concerning the reliability of the informant is that the "informant informed the F.B.I. on a prior occasion of the whereabouts of a fugitive who was later there apprehended." There is no statement that this information was given to the affiant and it is twice removed hearsay. The "prior occasion", for all it appears, may have been twenty years ago. This single circumstance of information furnished to the F.B.I. (not the affiant) "of the whereabouts of a fugitive" fails completely to meet the *Aguilar* test that the informant was "credible." Indeed, there is no statement in the affidavit that the information was received from a reliable or credible informant. See *Rodgers* v. *United States,* 267 F.2d 79, 85 and *United States* v. *White,* 342 F.2d 379, 381. There

is no statement that the agent knows the informer to be reliable, so even if the informant had stated some basis for his supposed knowledge, the affidavit would be insufficient. *Cervantes* v. *United States,* 263 F.2d 800, 804; *Hobson* v. *United States,* 226 F.2d 890, 894; *Worthington* v. *United States,* 166 F.2d 557, 565.

The Court of Appeals further decided as to this affidavit, that "It does not '*explicitly*' meet the other Aguilar test of stating 'some of the underlying circumstances from which the informant concluded that the (items to be sought) were where he claimed they were', but we think there was sufficient detail and corroboration so as to permit the commissioner to decide that the tip was sufficiently trustworthy, as explained in *Spinelli.*" (Emphasis supplied) (Appendix A, *supra).*

To say that the affidavit does not "explicitly" meet the other *Aguilar* test is an understatement. Neither the affiant nor the informant makes any statement except by way of sheer unsupported conclusion that the vehicle contained the articles sought to be seized. There is no statement that the plates were seen on the truck or in the possession of Herman David.

> "For all that appears, the source here merely *suspected, believed* or *concluded* that there were narcotics in petitioner's possession." (See footnote 4, P. 114)
>
> * * *
>
> "Although an affidavit may be based on hearsay information and need not reflect the direct personal observation of the affiant, Jones v. United States, 362 U.S. 257, 80 S.Ct. 725, 4 L.Ed.2d 697, the magistrate must be informed of some of the underlying circumstances *from which the informant concluded* that the narcotics *were where he claimed they were,* and some of the *underlying circumstances,* from which the officer concluded that the informant, whose identity need not

> be disclosed, see Rugendorf v. United States, 376 U.S. 528, 84 S.Ct. 825, was 'credible' or his information 'reliable.' " (Emphasis ours) *Aguilar* v. *Texas,* 378 U.S. 108, 113.

This Court of Appeals noted that the informant supplied certain details, but in so stating it overlooked the requirement that there be some basis for those statements. Did the informant see the counterfeit checks drawn on a Gary, Indiana bank? How did the information concerning the transportation of the counterfeit checks come to the knowledge of the affiant? Is the information imparted by the informant hearsay, mere suspicion, or plain conjecture? As stated in *Spinelli* v. *United States,* 393 U.S. 413, 416:

> "We are not told how the FBI's source received his information — it is not alleged that the informant personally observed Spinelli at work or that he had ever placed a bet with him. Moreover, if the informant came by the information indirectly, he did not explain why his sources were reliable. Cf. Jaben v. United States, 381 U.S. 214, 85 S.Ct. 1365, 14 L.Ed.2d 345 (1965). In the absence of a statement detailing the manner in which the information was gathered, it is especially important that the tip describe the accused's criminal activity in sufficient detail that the magistrate may know that he is relying on something more substantial than a casual rumor circulating in the underworld or an accusation based merely on an individual's general reputation."

The "underlying circumstances" required by *Aguilar* and *Spinelli* obviously refers to some fact or facts upon which the informant predicated his information. Pure conjecture and conclusions lend no support to one's credibility.

We respectfully suggest that the affidavit does not meet the tests of either *Spinelli* or *Aguilar,* and the cause should be reversed *per curiam* for this error alone.

4. WHERE AN ADMITTEDLY UNLAWFUL SEARCH PRODUCES THE SOLE EVIDENCE CONNECTING A DEFENDANT TO FIFTEEN COUNTS OF A THIRTY COUNT INDICTMENT AND THE SOLE EVIDENCE CONNECTING THE DEFENDANT TO OTHER ALLEGED CO-CONSPIRATORS IT CANNOT REASONABLY BE SAID THAT THE ADMISSION OF SUCH EVIDENCE WAS HARMLESS.

The Court of Appeals held that the search of the Petitioner's home on September 9, 1965 violated the Fourth Amendment, however the Court held that the admission of this evidence was harmless "beyond a reasonable doubt." This holding by the Court of Appeals is completely without foundation in this record. That search produced evidence that linked the petitioner with the cars described in Counts 7, 24 and 28. Certain Indiana certificates of title were also seized in that search. These titles were the subject of expert testimony that these certificates were fraudulent and were derived from the same source as the certificates used by the defendants Nasse and Iatarola to obtain the valid titles for the cars described in Counts 5, 6, 7, 19, 21, 25, 27, 29 and 30. This testimony was the sole basis for the Government's argument that the petitioner was the source of these automobiles. In addition the search produced the telephone number of the defendant Nasse's mother and the telephone number of the defendant Iatarola. Without this evidence there was no proof of this petitioner's guilt under these counts. We respectfully submit that the Seventh Circuit has completely misconstrued the opinions of this Court in *Chapman* v. *California,* 386 U.S. 18 and *Fahy* v. *Connecticut,* 375 U.S. 85. Mr. Justice Clark, sitting as Circuit Justice recently has had occasion to comment on the "harmless error" doctrine evolving in the Seventh Circuit and compared it to a swarm of bees.

United States v. *Jackson,* 429 F.2d 1368, 1373. We respectfully submit that when the evidence introduced in relation to a major portion of the indictment was obtained in violation of the Constitution that its admission cannot be said to be "harmless".

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Petitioner respectfully submits that a writ of certiorari should issue to review the judgment and opinion of the Seventh Circuit.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

In the

United States Court of Appeals

For the Seventh Circuit

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1968 — APRIL SESSION, 1969

Nos. 16460, 16461, 16462, 16463, 16464

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

v.

GEORGE NASSE, ALBERT TOCCO, ORLAND DAVID, ROBERT DAVID, HERMAN DAVID and JOSEPH IATAROLA,

Defendants-Appellants.

July 31, 1970

Appeals from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

Before FAIRCHILD and KERNER, *Circuit Judges,* and ESCHBACH, *District Judge.*[1]

FAIRCHILD, *Circuit Judge.* This case concerns transactions in which automobiles were stolen, their identifying numbers altered, spurious state title documents created, and the automobiles sold in different states.

[1] Judge Eschbach is sitting by designation from the Northern District of Indiana.

The indictment contains 30 counts. Count 1 charges a conspiracy among thirteen defendants and others. Each other count charges one or more defendants with interstate transportation of a particular stolen automobile. Five pairs of counts each relate to one automobile, but each of the pair charges a separate transportation of that automobile.

Ten defendants were involved in the trial now under consideration. The charges against Cobb, Wright, and Abraham had been severed, and these men were government witnesses. Four of those tried were acquitted, Geidens on motion at the close of the evidence, and Peter Nasse, McGurk, and Nash, by the jury.

The verdicts as to the remaining six, now appellants, were as follows: Herman David had been charged in the conspiracy count and in one transaction count for each of the automobiles involved except one. He was found guilty in counts 1 through 20, 24, and 28; not guilty on counts 22 and 23. Herman's sons, Robert (Bob) and Orland (Joe), had been charged in the conspiracy count and transaction counts 2 through 16. They were found guilty on count 1 and counts 8 through 16, but not guilty on counts 2 through 7. Joseph Iatarola had been charged in the conspiracy count and five transaction counts. He was found guilty on count 1 and counts 25, 26, 27, and 30, and not guilty on count 29. Albert Tocco had been charged in the conspiracy count and count 21. He was found guilty on both. George Nasse had been charged only in the conspiracy count, and was found guilty.

Count 1 charged a conspiracy knowingly to transport stolen motor vehicles in interstate commerce, to receive, conceal, store, barter, sell and dispose of such stolen motor vehicles, and knowingly to transport counterfeit securities (the spurious state titles) in interstate commerce.

The conspiracy was said to include stealing motor vehicles, stealing serial plates from other motor vehicles and attaching them to the stolen vehicles, altering the identification numbers on the frames of the stolen ones so as to agree, preparing counterfeit state titles for use in selling and retitling the vehicles, and transporting the stolen vehicles to other states for sale. The conspiracy was alleged to have existed from April, 1962 to November, 1965, when the indictment was returned.

The evidence fully established the pattern described, and Herman David as the central figure, supervising the transactions and creating the spurious titles.

Counts 2 through 7 relate to automobiles stolen in Illinois from April 14, 1962 to September 11, 1962. These cars have been referred to as the Nasse cars, since in each case George Nasse, of Youngstown, Ohio, obtained an Ohio title before selling the car. Counts 8 through 12 relate to automobiles stolen in Illinois from September 16, 1962 to December 20, 1962. These cars were sold in California, and have been referred to as the Scarcelli cars, from the name of the dealer who took them to that state.

Counts 13 through 16 relate to automobiles stolen in Illinois or Indiana from September 3, 1963 to November 29, 1963. These cars were sold in Missouri, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and have been referred to as the Lasky cars (so named from a conspirator who was a witness). Count 17 relates to an automobile stolen in Illinois December 26, 1963 and sold in Indiana. It is referred to as the Wright car. Counts 18 & 25, 19, 20 & 30, 22 & 26, 23, 24 & 27, and 28 & 29 relate to cars stolen in Illinois from February 1, 1964 to February 1, 1965 and titled in other states. They have been referred to as the Iatarola

cars. Count 21 refers to a car stolen June 5, 1964 in Indiana and sold in Illinois. It is referred to as the Tocco car.

Herman David concedes the sufficiency of the evidence, but contends on appeal that much of it was derived from unlawful search. There can be no real question of the sufficiency of the evidence as to each transaction count upon which any defendant was convicted. The defendants other than Herman make various claims, including the claim that the government failed to prove the conspiracy charged and that they were prejudiced by a joint trial of the other charges, and the consideration by the jury of the statements and acts of their co-defendants as co-conspirators.

1. THE CLAIM OF VARIANCE AS TO THE CONSPIRACY COUNT.

Defendants allege that the evidence showed no more than a number of separate conspiracies in which Herman was one of the conspirators. They rely on *Kotteakos* v. *United States.*[2]

Here, unlike *Kotteakos*, the defendants knew that illegal acts on the part of a chain of participants—thieves, counterfeiters, camouflagers, people to transport the stolen autos, and salesmen—were necessary to the total operation. As stated in *Blumenthal* v. *United States,*[3]

> "The scheme was in fact the same scheme; the salesmen knew or must have known that others unknown to them were sharing in so large a project; and it hardly can be sufficient to relieve them that they did not know, when they joined the scheme, who those people were or exactly the parts they were playing

[2] (1946), 328 U.S. 750, 66 SCt. 1239, 90 LEd. 1557.

[3] (1947), 332 U.S. 539, 68 SCt. 248, 92 LEd 154.

> in carrying out the common design and object of all. By their separate agreements, if such they were, they became parties to the larger common plan, joined together by their knowledge of its essential features and broad scope, though not of its exact limits, and by their common single goal.
>
> * * *
>
> "All by reason of their knowledge of the plan's general scope, if not its exact limits, sought a common end, to aid in disposing of the whiskey. True, each salesman aided in selling only his part. But he knew the lot to be sold was larger and thus that he was aiding in a larger plan."[4]

It is true that the participants other than Herman (and perhaps his sons) changed from time to time. Some were shown to have been added and some withdrew, but the participation of some overlapped the participation of others. We deem it reasonable to consider the operations as those of a going concern, understood by all to be so, with changes in personnel, rather than as separate transactions or groups of transactions.

As stated in *United States* v. *Varelli*:[5]

> "While the parties to the agreement must know of each other's existence, they need not know each other's identity nor need there be direct contact. The agreement may continue for a long period of time and include the performance of many transactions. New parties may join the agreement at any time while others may terminate their relationship. The parties are not always identical, but this does not mean

[4] *Id.* at 558-9. See also 332 U.S. at 554 n. 14, and *United States* v. *Borelli* (2d Cir., 1964), 336 F2d 376, 383 n. 2, cert. den., 379 U.S. 960 (1965).

[5] (7th Cir., 1969), 407 F2d 735, 742.

that there are separate conspiracies. See Developments in the Law—Criminal Conspiracy, 72 Harv. L. Rev. 920, 922-35 (1959).[6]

II. THE CLAIMS OF GEORGE NASSE.

(1) Nasse was not charged in any transaction count, and claims that the evidence was insufficient to show that he was a member of the conspiracy. It is the government theory that his conduct shows he had an agreement with other participants to receive and dispose of the stolen cars.

Nasse is a used car dealer in Youngstown, Ohio. In 1962 he sold a number of used cars at an auction in Pennsylvania. Six of them were the stolen cars involved in counts 2 through 7 and another was a stolen car not involved in any transaction count. Nasse obtained Ohio titles for each before selling it. In each instance he presented a spurious Illinois or Indiana title which named as owner some automobile dealer who in fact never owned a car of that description. The three Illinois titles were purportedly notarized by the same notary, but the signatures were not genuine and the real notary's notary public stamp had disappeared before these titles were notarized. Three of the four Indiana titles were purportedly notarized by the same notary and the fourth by a different one, but neither notary had ever been commissioned in Indiana.

The cars were a Thunderbird, stolen April 14 and titled by Nasse April 16; a Cadillac stolen May 4 and titled May 15; a Cadillac stolen May 16 or 17 and titled May 23; a Cadillac stolen August 8 and titled August 15; a Cadillac stolen September 7 and titled September 14; a Cadillac stolen September 11 and titled September 18;

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[6] See also *Blumenthal, supra,* at 556-7.

and a Cadillac stolen September 6 and titled September 18. Illinois titles were presented for the cars stolen April 14, May 4, and May 17; Indiana titles for those stolen August 8, September 7, September 11, and September 6. When ultimately recovered, each car bore a serial plate which had been removed from some other car, as did all the cars involved in the other transaction counts.

There was opinion testimony that the Indiana titles used by Nasse came from the same source as the Indiana titles used in re-titling the cars involved in counts 18 & 25, 19, 20 & 30, 24 & 27, and 28 & 29 (Iatarola) and in count 21 (Tocco). There was opinion testimony that false numbers on the cars stolen May 4 and 17 were made with the same stamp as those on cars involved in counts 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 (Scarcelli). There was sufficient evidence linking the false titles with Herman.

Thus there was ample evidence that these seven cars received, titled, and sold by Nasse had in fact passed through the hands of Herman David and other conspirators. We think also that the circumstances, particularly including the short period of time in each case between the theft and the handling by Nasse, and the repetition of the pattern seven times in five months, demonstrates a sufficient probability that Nasse was a knowing and willing participant in the scheme so that in the absence of a satisfactory explanation an inference may properly be drawn accordingly.

Nasse did not testify. He was arrested in September, 1962, by Ohio officers because of his possession of a stolen automobile and there is no proof that he was active in the conspiracy after that date. In February and March 1963 he was interviewed by FBI agent Davis about 23 cars which were found to have been stolen and which

Nasse had sold at car auctions. Nasse was not in custody and voluntarily came to the office where he was interviewed. Nasse told the agent he obtained these cars from an individual he knew only as Stan; that he had met Stan casually in November, 1961 at an auction; Stan showed up in March, 1962 at Nasse's place of business with a Cadillac to sell; Nasse bought and Stan came back a number of times between March and September; Stan furnished Illinois or Indiana titles; Nasse never knew Stan's last name nor how to get in touch with him; Nasse would take Stan to the bank, make out a check to cash, cash it and give Stan the proceeds; Nasse paid from $3500 to $4500 for each car and made a profit of only $50 to $150 on each car.

We think the jury was entitled to consider this narrative, as it evidently did, a fairy tale, and that Nasse's telling it strengthened rather than weakened the proof against him.

(2) The court instructed the jury, in substance, that possession of property recently stolen, if not satisfactorily explained, is ordinarily a circumstance from which the jury may reasonably draw the inference and find in the light of surrounding circumstances shown by the evidence that the person in possession knew the property had been stolen; and further instructed that it was the exclusive province of the jury to determine whether the facts and circumstances shown by the evidence warrant such inference.

Defendant appears to rely on cases dealing with presumptions rather than permissible inferences. We see no error in the instruction.[7]

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[7] See *United States* v. *Hood* (7th Cir., 1970), 422 F2d 737, 741; *United States* v. *Riso* (7th Cir., 1968), 405 F2d 134, 137-8.

(3) Nasse was arrested September 27, 1962, and the court instructed the jury that statements or acts of the alleged conspirators after that date should not be considered against Nasse.

Two government witnesses testified to conversations with Herman in which he said that a lot of cars had been sold to "dealers in Ohio" until these dealers were arrested with hot cars. These conversations occurred after September, 1962. Herman did not name or otherwise identify the dealers, but, since Nasse was a dealer in Ohio and had been arrested, the statements attributed to Herman were consistent with, and to some degree corroborative of, the other evidence against Nasse. Herman did not testify.

Nasse sees here an application of the *Bruton* principle that admission of a statement of one defendant, inculpating another, violates the latter's right of confrontation if the former does not take the stand, and prejudice is not avoided by a limiting instruction.[8] We note that Herman's statements were not made under circumstances where Herman was trying to shift or share the blame, a factor mentioned in *Bruton*. Their effect on Nasse's case was not "powerfully incriminating", nor "devastating".[9]

But assuming applicability of *Bruton* to the extent of any discernible corroborative effect, we are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt, that the jury would have reached the same verdict even if these two statements,

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[8] *Bruton* v. *United States* (1968), 391 U.S. 123.

[9] See *Bruton*, p. 135-6; *Slawek* v. *United States* (8th Cir., 1969), 413 F2d 957, 961-4, and cases cited therein.

and one other item of evidence, to be discussed, had not been before it.[9a]

(4) We have already mentioned the interview of Nasse by Agent Davis. In the course of it David asked Nasse whether he had his checks and other records of his transactions with Stan. Nasse replied they were in the custody of his attorney. Davis asked if Nasse would make them available, but Nasse declined. In final argument, apparently with this testimony in mind, but mistakenly, the prosecutor referred to Nasse's volunteering to produce his records, but failing to do so. It is not perfectly clear that Nasse's declination under these particular circumstances must enjoy the full sanctity of a claim of his constitutional right not to incriminate himself. In any event, we are convinced, as before stated, that the jury would have reached the safe verdict if Davis had not testified that Nasse declined to produce his records and if the prosecutor had not made his misstatement.

III. SEARCH AND SEIZURE ISSUES.

(1) *Search of Herman David's truck on September 9, 1965.*

FBI Agent Robert L. Zimmerman obtained a warrant from the United States Commissioner to search Herman's truck. Zimmerman's affidavit described the truck and stated the address in the vicinity of which it was parked. Zimmerman stated that he had reason to believe that there were, concealed in the truck, "printing plates designed for manufacturing counterfeit checks" which had been used to commit a federal offense.

The facts relied on were stated as follows:

"That an informant has advised affiant that one Herman David has obtained from a printer in Grif-

[9a] *Harrington* v. *California* (1969), 395 U.S. 250.

> fith, Indiana, certain counterfeit checks drawn on a Gary, Ind. bank, all of which has been transported in interstate commerce from Chicago Heights, Ill. to Gary, Ind.; further that Herman David now has concealed in the aforesaid vehicle certain printing plates used to manufacture said counterfeit checks. That aforesaid vehicle is known to affiant as a green Ford panel truck parked at the above location.
> "Affiant states that other F.B.I. agents have informed him that a truck of the description in the caption hereof is parked at the location set forth above.
> "Affiant states that said informant informed the F.B.I. on a prior occasion of the whereabouts of a fugitive who was later there apprehended."

Applying the *Aguilar* test,[10] Zimmerman's affidavit fulfills the requirement that it state "some of the underlying circumstances from which the officer concluded that the informant . . . was 'credible' . . . ." It does not explicitly meet the other *Aguilar* test of stating "some of the underlying circumstances from which the informant concluded that the [items to be sought] were where he claimed they were", but we think there was sufficient detail and corroboration so as to permit the commissioner to decide that the tip was sufficiently trustworthy, as explained in *Spinelli*.[11] The informant had supplied such details as the location of the printer of counterfeit checks printed with the plates being sought, the location of the bank on which they were drawn, and the places between which the checks had been transported. Zimmerman said he had personal knowledge of the truck as well as verification from other agents of its present location. A magistrate may infer from sufficiently detailed information "that the informant had gained his information in a reliable way."[12]

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[10] *Aguilar* v. *Texas* (1964), 378 U.S. 108, 114.

[11] *Spinelli* v. *United States* (1969), 393 U.S. 410, 415-419.

[12] *Spinelli*, p. 417.

The search of the truck produced a very substantial amount of evidence relevant to this case, and it was properly admitted.

(2) *Search of Herman's house on September 9, 1965.*

In the evening of September 9, an Illinois circuit judge issued a warrant for the search of Herman's home. A state police officer made the application. His affidavit requested a warrant to search the residence and to seize counterfeit Illinois drivers' licenses and certificates of title used to commit a particular state offense. The facts supporting probable cause were stated as follows:

> "Complainant has received evidence of this crime from an informant; said informant has previously given complainant evidence of crimes and he has proved himself to be reliable in that arrests and convictions have resulted from information given by him."

The affidavit is clearly insufficient for failure to show probable cause and the resulting search and seizure violated Herman's fourth amendment rights.

(3) *Searches incident to arrest.*

The indictment in this case was issued November 12, 1965 and warrants issued for 13 defendants who would probably be found in widely separated locations.

Joe David was arrested in his home at 4:00 a.m., November 20. Agents searched his home and attached garage and discovered a radio capable of receiving FBI calls in the seat of a car in the garage. The search concluded about 5:30 a.m.

Herman was arrested in his home at 7:15 a.m. A thorough search of the home was conducted by eleven agents, looking for "license plates for cars, titles for cars, anything that would indicate an operation involving cars." The search consumed about two hours.

Defendants assert that the searches were unreasonable because the arrest warrants were eight days old when executed. The government answers that in view of the nature of the charges, the number of defendants and the location of their residences the FBI acted reasonably in effecting the simultaneous arrests of these defendants to prevent their flight or the destruction of evidence. We find that the delay involved here was not unreasonable.[13]

Defendants also contend that the scope of the searches here violated their rights under the fourth amendment. We would agree if *Chimel* v. *California*[14] were to be given retroactive effect.

The Supreme Court, however, has not applied *Chimel* retroactively[15] and several circuits, including the seventh, have held that *Chimel* is not to be applied to searches occurring prior to June 23, 1969, the date of the *Chimel* decision.[16] Thus, this case will be considered under pre-*Chimel* law.

Prior to *Chimel*, a search incident to a lawful arrest could reasonably extend to any area considered to be in the "possession" or under the "control" of the person

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[13] See *Williams* v. *United States* (9th Cir., 1969), 418 F2d 159.

[14] (1969), 395 U.S. 752.

[15] See *Von Cleef* v. *New Jersey* (1969), per curiam, 395 U.S. 814; *Shipley* v. *California* (1969), per curiam, 395 U.S. 818; and *Vale* v. *Louisiana*, 38 L.W. 4544.

[16] *United States* v. *Blassick* (7th Cir., 1970), 422 F2d 652; *United States* v. *Bennett* (2d Cir., 1969), 415 F2d 1113; *Lyon* v. *United States* (5th Cir., 1969), 416 F2d 91; *Williams* v. *United States* (9th Cir., 1969), 418 F2d 159, 161; *Whiteley* v. *Meacham* (10th Cir., 1969), 416 F2d 36.

arrested.[17] The prior law was summarized in *United States ex rel Mahoney* v. *LaVallee*:[18]

> "In *Harris, supra,* a thorough five-hour search of a four-room apartment was found to be incidental to a lawful arrest in the living room of an apartment, although it was apparent on the facts that, since the accused had been taken into custody, there was no danger that he would destroy the fruits or instrumentalities of the crime in the apartment or use a weapon hidden in it. And in *Rabinowitz, supra,* a search of a one-room office was held incidental to an arrest made there, although here too it was clear that the immediate search of the entire office without a warrant was not necessary to protect the arresting officers or to prevent the destruction of the fruits of the crime. . . . And, we are reassured that the Supreme Court still adheres to its pronouncement in *Rabinowitz,* for it recently stated, it is no answer to say that the police could have obtained a search warrant, for '[t]he relevant test is not whether it is reasonable to procure a search warrant, but whether the search was reasonable.' *United States* v. *Rabinowitz,* 339 U.S. 56, 66, 70 SCt. 430. *Cooper* v. *State of California,* 386 U.S. 58, 62, 87 SCt. 788, 791, 17 LEd2d 730 (1967). See also *Ker* v. *State of California,* 374 U.S. 23, 41-42, 83 SCt. 1623, 10 LEd2d 726 (1963)."

We find no valid distinction between the case at hand and the *Harris* and *Rabinowitz* cases. As noted in *Chimel,*

> "It would be possible, of course, to draw a line between *Rabinowitz* and *Harris* on the one hand, and this case on the other. For *Rabinowitz* involved a single room, and *Harris* a four-room apartment, while in the case before us an entire house was searched. But such a distinction would be highly artificial. The

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[17] See *Chimel,* 395 U.S. at 760.

[18] 396 F2d 887, 888 (2d Cir., 1969), cert. den. 395 U.S. 985 (1969).

rationale that allowed the searches and seizures in *Rabinowitz* and *Harris* would allow the searches and seizures in this case."[19]

Thus, we conclude that the defendants' fourth amendment rights were not violated in the searches at the time of the arrests.[20] These searches did not involve "mass seizures" of the entire contents of the houses.[21] Rather, "there was fair basis for belief that the place searched . . . would contain instruments or fruits of the crime for which the arrest was made."[22] Moreover, the facts of this case, involving an alleged conspiracy, suggest that the possibility of destruction of the incriminating evidence was not remote. The fact of the presence of two other people in Herman's home and a phone call received by him also suggest that an immediate search may have been necessary to preserve material subject to seizure.

(4) *The standing of defendants other than Herman to object to the September 9 search of Herman's house.*

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[19] 395 U.S. at 766.

[20] The search in *United States* v. *Francolino* (2d Cir., 1966), 367 F2d 1013, cert. den., 386 U.S. 960 (1967) was similar to that of Joe David's car. As to the search of Herman's house, see *United States ex rel Mahoney* v. *LaVallee, supra; United States* v. *Durham* (7th Cir., 1969), 409 F2d 1170; *United States* v. *Blassick, supra; United States* v. *Satterfield* (7th Cir., 1969), 410 F2d 1351; *United States* v. *Valdes* (2d Cir., 1969), 417 F2d 335; *United States* v. *Baratta* (2d Cir., 1968), 397 F2d 215, 223, cert. den., 393 U.S. 939; *Lyon* v. *United States, supra; Argo* v. *United States* (9th Cir., 1967), 378 F2d 301; and *Abel* v. *United States* (1960), 362 U.S. 217, 235-8, 80 SCt. 683, 4 LEd2d 668, 684-5. Compare *Shipley* v. *California, supra.*

[21] See *Kremen* v. *United States* (1957), 353 U.S. 346, 1 LEd2d 876, and *Von Cleef* v. *New Jersey, supra.*

[22] *United States* v. *Francolino, supra,* at 1017.

Defendants contend that the invalidity of the search of Herman's house pursuant to an invalid warrant voids their convictions. They do not assert any possessory interest in the premises nor that their personal rights to privacy were infringed.

The Supreme Court in *Alderman* v. *United States*[23] has restated the rule:

> "The established principle is that suppression of the product of a Fourth Amendment violation can be successfully urged only by those whose rights were violated by the search itself, not by those who are aggrieved solely by the introduction of damaging evidence. Coconspirators and codefendants have been accorded no special standing."[24]

The Court's basic reasoning was as follows:

> "The deterrent values of preventing the incrimination of those whose rights the police have violated have been considered sufficient to justify the suppression of probative evidence even though the case against the defendant is weakened or destroyed. We adhere to that judgment. But we are not convinced that the additional benefits of extending the exclusionary rule to other defendants would justify further encroachment upon the public interest in prosecuting those accused of crime and having them acquitted or convicted on the basis of all the evidence which exposes the truth."[25]

(5) *The harmless error question.*

Thus, the final search and seizure question is whether the introduction of articles seized in the invalid search

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[23] (1969), 394 U.S. 165, 89 SCt. 961, 22 LEd2d 76, reh. den. 394 U.S. 939.

[24] *Id.* at 171-2

[25] *Id.* at 174-5.

of Herman's home on September 9 constituted harmless error, as to him, beyond a reasonable doubt.[26]

While a good deal of evidence relevant to Herman's guilt was obtained by the September 9 search of his house, the mere fact that it was relevant does not necessarily mean that defendant's substantial rights were prejudiced. To hold otherwise,

> "would be tantamount to a rule of automatic reversal. Presumably evidence is admitted only if it is relevant to the defendant's guilt or innocence. Thus under [a standard finding reversible error wherever the error 'played any part in the jury's determination'] there is no piece of evidence that one can state with confidence did not 'contribute' to the conviction. Moreover, this test is not logically related to the protection of the defendant's legitimate interests, which are unaffected by errors which were extremely unlikely to have changed the results at trial."[27]

Thirty-one exhibits were recovered. Our examination of each leaves no doubt in our minds that, despite the many items obtained in this search, they were cumulative to other credible evidence or pertained to matters not in issue and that no leads prejudicial to Herman were obtained from them. Moreover, the other evidence in the case by itself left the jury no choice but to convict Herman.

IV. CLAIMS OF BOB and JOE DAVID.

(1) *Sufficiency of proof of conspiracy.*

Bob and Joe David were found not guilty of transaction counts 2 through 7 (Nasse cars), but guilty of transaction

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[26] *Chapman* v. *California* (1967), 386 U.S. 18; *Harrington* v. *California* (1969), 395 U.S. 250. See also Note, *Harmless Constitutional Error: a Reappraisal,* 83 Harv. L. Rev. 814 (1970).

[27] Note, *Harmless Constitutional Error: a Reappraisal,* 83 Harv. L. Rev. 814, 819 (1970).

counts 8 through 16 (Scarcelli and Lasky cars). They claim there was insufficient evidence to support their convictions of conspiracy.

There was, however, testimony that changed serial numbers on two of the Nasse cars and on the Scarcelli cars were made by the same 3/16 inch die stamp, as well as that numbers on one of the Scarcelli cars and on the Lasky cars were made by the same ¼ inch die stamp.

Willard Lasky testified that Bob and Joe had solicited his services in disposing of automobiles in early 1963; they had told him the automobiles were "perfect", even the secret numbers were covered and there was no way to tell that the automobile was legitimate or illegitimate; one fellow had got picked up with one, but it was so perfect the authorities couldn't prove it was stolen; the certificates of title were so good you couldn't tell one from a real title printed in Springfield.

Scarcelli testified that Bob and Joe had solicited his services in late 1962 or early 1963 and had delivered cars and titles to him. Such deliveries must have occurred very soon after the car had been stolen, allowing only a short time for camouflaging.

Scarcelli testified that after FBI agents questioned him, Bob David had him come to meet Bob and Joe. Joe indicated he knew about the FBI interview and said he had a radio which could pick up FBI calls. Such a receiver was later found in the car when Joe was arrested. Steger testified that after he had ridden with agents in an FBI car, Tocco told Steger "they" had heard the radio from the FBI car. Scarcelli and Lasky testified to threats made by Bob and Joe for the apparent purpose of keeping them cooperative.

We conclude that there is sufficient evidence that Bob and Joe were members of the conspiracy.

(2) *Statement by Herman.*

Abraham testified to a statement by Herman, already referred to, that he and Bob and Joe sold cars to a dealer in Ohio. Once the memberships of Bob and Joe in the conspiracy was established, this statement was admissible against Bob and Joe. It was sales talk to interest Abraham in cooperating and thus was in furtherance of the conspiracy. In any event, the jury seems not to have given it much weight, for it found Bob and Joe not guilty of the Nasse sales.

(3) *Miranda problem.*

An agent testified that when Joe David was arrested he was given certain warnings, then shown photographs of Herman, Bob, and Lasky. He identified Herman and Bob, but denied knowing Lasky. The agent so testified after other proof showed that Joe knew Lasky. Although the defense had been given the 3500 statements of the agent no effort was immediately made to challenge the sufficiency of the warnings. The first such effort was a motion to strike, made by Herman's counsel after cross-examination of the agent was completed.

The government relies on the tardiness of the challenge.[28] We agree that the challenge was tardy and is foreclosed as a result.

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[28] See *Isaacs* v. *United States* (8th Cir., 1962), 301 F2d 706, 734, cert. den. 371 U.S. 818 (1963); *Pinkney* v. *United States* (5th Cir., 1967), 380 F2d 882, 885-6, cert. den. 390 U.S. 908 (1968); *United States* v. *Aadal* (2d Cir., 1966), 368 F2d 962, 965; and *United States* v. *Indiviglio* (2d Cir., 1965), 352 F2d 276.

V. THE TOCCO CLAIMS.

(1) *Sufficiency of evidence.*

George Steger, who lived in Illinois, testified that in the spring of 1964 he agreed to buy a 1964 Cadillac from Tocco, proprietor of the Club Domino. Tocco delivered it May 9, together with an Indiana title, and received payment. Ervin Hager, who had met Herman in 1963 and discussed the purchase of blank Indiana titles for $1,000 each with Herman and Abraham, and subsequently stolen cars for Herman and Abraham, testified that he, Tocco, and Dauber stole a 1964 Cadillac in Blue Island, Illinois. This was the car delivered by Tocco to Steger. It does not appear to have been transported in interstate commerce after the theft and was not named in any count. The incident was, however, relevant to show intent and pattern.

A short while later, Steger negotiated with Tocco to purchase a Cadillac for Mrs. Logan, Steger's secretary. Hager testified that Tocco, Dauber and Hager met in Chicago Heights. Tocco said he had a sale for another car and wanted Hager to pick it up. Hager, Dauber, and another stole a Cadillac from a dealer in Elkhart, Indiana and brought it back to Tocco's Club Domino in Illinois. Hager received a title from Herman. It was shown that the payment received by Hager came from Tocco. This car was delivered June 6 to Mrs. Logan in Illinois. The Indiana title turned over to her was made out in the name of an apparently fictitious person, and came from the same source as the Indiana titles for three Nasse cars and five Iatarola cars. Tocco later procured another stolen car for a friend of Steger. Steger was interviewed by the FBI in June, 1964. Tocco asked Steger what the

FBI had said and told him that "they" had heard the radio from the FBI car when Steger was in it, coming back from the police station in Harvey. Tocco said "they haven't got anything on anybody if you don't say anything."

Count 21 charges Tocco with the interstate transportation of the Logan car. There was proof from which the jury could find he induced Hager and Dauber to transport it. We think the proof also sufficed to show participation in the conspiracy.

(2) *3500 statements.*

Defense counsel asked for Scarcelli's grand jury testimony. The government asserted there had been no showing of particularized need. The court examined the transcript *in camera* and said he found no discrepancies.

Tocco asserts he was entitled to see the testimony himself. The rule on this subject stated for this circuit in *United States* v. *Amabile*[29] was limited to application in trials commencing after April 26, 1968. Without the benefit of *Amabile,* defendants were not entitled to the grand jury testimony.[30]

Another witness testified about matters some of which were not covered in the 3500 statements given to the defense. The prosecutor assured the court he had made a search of his files and found no additional statements. No reason was shown why this assurance should not be accepted.

Steger and Hager were important witnesses. They were not called before the grand jury and thus no grand jury

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[29] (1968), 395 F2d 47, 53.

[30] *United States* v. *Battaglia* (7th Cir., 1968), 394 F2d 304, 315.

testimony exists for possible use in impeachment. Counsel for Tocco calls our attention to second circuit decisions which have been critical of "excessive" use of hearsay in seeking indictments[31] and have at least suggested that indictments may in the future be dismissed "without a showing of prejudice to the defendant if it is clear that hearsay alone was deliberately relied upon when better evidence was readily available for presentation to the grand jury." [32] Counsel does not ask dismissal here, but asks that we hold that a government witness who has been "insulated against impeachment" by not being called before the grand jury is an incompetent witness. We are not persuaded to attempt to formulate a general rule in this area, and nothing peculiar to the case before us appears to call for such holding in this instance.

(3) *"Secret" numbers.*

Hopkins, an agent of the National Automobile Theft Bureau, testified tnat he examined a Cadillac and found that the numbers on the door plate, the "public" frame location, and the engine block were the same; but the "secondary" number on the frame was different. Evidently the secondary number is known only to the manufacturer and persons concerned with identification of vehicles for insurance and enforcement purposes, such as Hopkins. Defense counsel inquired about the location and the court sustained an objection. The court denied a motion to strike Hopkins' testimony.

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[31] *United States* v. *Umans* (2d Cir., 1966), 368 F2d 725.

[32] *United States* v. *Arcuri* (2d Cir., 1968), 405 F2d 691, 694, affirming 282 FSupp. 347. See also *United States* v. *Borelli* (2d Cir., 1964), 336 F2d 376; *United States* v. *Catino* (2d Cir., 1968), 403 F2d 491, 496; and *United States* v. *Beltram* (2d Cir., 1968), 388 F2d 449.

Requiring an answer would have destroyed the effectiveness of a device which is useful in the public interest, and the value of an answer was speculative. In our view, the district judge did not abuse his discretion.

(4) *Use of prior consistent statements.*

Tocco argues that there were two instances of use by the government of prior statements by a government witness to corroborate trial testimony or in lieu of it. It is not clear that Tocco correctly characterizes what happened. Error, if any, was insignificant.[33]

VI. IATAROLA'S CLAIM: INSUFFICIENCY OF EVIDENCE.

Iatarola operated Rocket Service Center in Gary, Indiana, an agency for new and used automobiles, and service department. At least five automobiles involved in transaction counts passed through his hands, but he argues the evidence does not prove his guilty knowledge or his participation in the conspiracy. His testimony at trial tended to place any criminal responsibility on Philip Raschke, a government witness, who was also involved in the sales of these cars. The jury could properly believe Raschke's version.

Six Cadillacs, stolen in Illinois from February 1, 1964 to February 1, 1965 were transported to Gary, and the jury found Herman guilty of transporting each, except one stolen August 2, 1964 (count 22). Iatarola sold one of these cars to an Indiana customer and no interstate transportation resulted. Five were sold to a Missouri

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[33] See, however, *United States* v. *Lewis* (7th Cir., 1969), 406 F2d 486, 492. See also *California* v. *Green*, June 23, 1970, 38 L. W. 4579.

dealer named Kelly, three on November 28, 1964 and two on March 26, 1965. The jury apparently thought one of the cars sold in March belonged to and was sold by Raschke and they found Iatarola not guilty as to it, guilty as to all others. Four of the cars as to which Iatarola was found guilty and the one he sold in Indiana were sold along with spurious Indiana titles from the same source as the titles of the Tocco car and three Nasse cars. All bore serial plates taken from other cars. Hager testified that he and Buonomo had stolen two of the cars and turned them over to Herman before they reached Iatarola.

In addition to the inferences as to knowledge and participation which may be drawn from the transactions just mentioned, there were additional facts from all of which we conclude the jury could properly find that Iatarola was guilty rather than an innocent associate of Raschke.

Hager testified that in September, 1965, he accompanied Herman on a visit to Iatarola. There had been some trouble about two hot cars and Herman had taken them home. Iatarola told Herman that if Iatarola didn't get his money back, he was going to put the finger on Herman and his partner. Herman promised that Iatarola would get his money when the cars were sold.

Iatarola testified that he knew Herman as a service customer and saw him about once a month. But telephone records showed two to ten calls a month from Herman to Iatarola. The telephoning increased around the time when Kelly discovered he had purchased stolen cars and made complaints.

Iatarola admitted that he had denied to an FBI agent that he had sold any cars to Kelly.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS OTHER CLAIMS.

(1) Each defendant claims it was an abuse of discretion to deny him severance and to deny mistrials on similar claims of prejudice by being tried with the others.

The principal complaint of several defendants arises from testimony of threats by one or the other of the Davids to hold other conspirators in line or to suppress testimony. We are satisfied, however, that there was no abuse of discretion and that each had a fair trial. The verdicts indicate a careful evaluation of the evidence by the jury, acquitting three defendants entirely and acquitting Herman, Bob, Joe, and Iatarola on certain counts where there may have been room for doubt.

(2) Various claims that additional instructions should have been given, that instructions should have been differently phrased, and other claims of error have been considered, but do not require detailed treatment. We find no merit.

The judgments are affirmed.

A true Copy:

Teste:

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Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.

APPENDIX B

In the

United States Court of Appeals

For the Seventh Circuit

Chicago, Illinois 60604

Friday, July 31, 1970

Before

Hon. THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD, *Circuit Judge*
Hon. OTTO KERNER, *Circuit Judge*
Hon. JESSE E. ESCHBACH, *District Judge*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

No. 16460, 16461, 16462, 16463, 16464 vs.

GEORGE NASSE, ALRERT TOCCO, ORLAND DAVID, ROBERT DAVID, HERMAN DAVID and JOSEPH IATAROLA,

Defendants-Appellants.

Appeals from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

This cause came on to be heard on the transcript of the record from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, and was argued by counsel.

On consideration whereof, it is ordered and adjudged by this court that the judgments of the said District Court in this cause appealed from be, and the same are hereby, AFFIRMED, in accordance with the opinion of this Court filed this day.

A True Copy:
Teste:
Thomas F. Strubbe, Chief Deputy
Clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.
(SEAL)

APPENDIX C

In the

United States Court of Appeals

For the Seventh Circuit

Chicago, Illinois 60604

Monday, November 2, 1970

Before

Hon. THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD, *Circuit Judge*
Hon. OTTO KERNER, *Circuit Judge*
Hon. JESSE E. ESCHBACH, *District Judge*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff-Appellee,

vs.

HERMAN DAVID,

Defendant-Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division.

On consideration of the petition for rehearing and suggestion that it be heard *en banc* filed in the above-entitled cause, no judge in active service having requested a vote thereon, nor any judge voted to grant the suggestion, and all members of the panel having voted to deny a rehearing,

It Is Ordered that the petition for a rehearing in the above-entitled cause be and the same is hereby denied.

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In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1970

No. 1039

ALBERT TOCCO, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1040

GEORGE NASSE, ROBERT DAVID and ORLAND DAVID, PETITIONERS

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 1041

HERMAN DAVID, PETITIONER

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ON PETITIONS FOR WRITS OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SEVENTH CIRCUIT

BRIEF FOR THE UNITED STATES IN OPPOSITION

OPINION BELOW

The opinion of the court of appeals (Pet. No. 1039, App. 1–25) is not yet reported.

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the court of appeals was entered on July 31, 1970. Petitions for rehearing were denied on November 2, 1970. On December 2, 1970, the petitions for writs of certiorari were filed. The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. 1254(1).

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

Nos. 1039 and 1040:

1. Whether the evidence was sufficient to show that petitioners were part of a single conspiracy and thus properly subject to a joint trial.

No. 1040:

2. Whether Nasse was prejudiced by the admission of two conversations Herman David had with other conspirators after Nasse's arrest.

3. Whether the trial court's instruction permitting the jury to infer guilty knowledge from possession of recently stolen property violated due process.

4. Whether Nasse's voluntary statements to an F.B.I. agent were properly admitted into evidence, and whether the prosecutor's incorrect references thereto in closing argument constituted prejudicial error.

No. 1041:

5. Whether the admission into evidence of the fruits of searches and seizures conducted of petitioner Herman David's home and truck requires reversal of his conviction.

STATEMENT

The five petitioners were among thirteen defendants charged in a thirty-count indictment returned in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois.[1] They were charged and convicted of conspiracy to transport stolen vehicles in interstate commerce, to camouflage these automobiles, and to prepare counterfeit State titles for use in selling the automobiles in violation of 18 U.S.C. 2312, 2313, 2314 (Count I, App. 20–22[2]) and (except for petitioner Nasse) of various related substantive offenses.[3] The court of appeals affirmed in an opinion which recounts

[1] Cobb, Wright, and Abraham (named in the indictment as co-conspirators) were severed and testified on behalf of the government. Abraham later pleaded guilty to the conspiracy count, and one substantive count. Four others who stood trial with petitioners (Geidens, Peter Nasse, McGurk and Nash) were acquitted. Joseph Iatarola (who has not filed a petition) was found guilty of conspiracy and four substantive counts.

[2] "App." refers to the joint appendix filed in the court of appeals; "T." preceded by volume number designates the seventeen-volume transcript of trial; "R." refers to the transcript of proceedings on a motion to suppress, heard on July 12, 1966. All of these records are on file with the Clerk.

[3] Herman David was found guilty of nineteen substantive counts and sentenced to concurrent terms of five years' imprisonment on all counts and fined $1,000 on the conspiracy count; Robert and Orland David were convicted on eight substantive counts and sentenced to concurrent terms of five years' imprisonment and fined $1,000 on the conspiracy count; Albert Tocco was found guilty on one substantive count and sentenced to concurrent terms of three years' imprisonment and fined $1,000 on the conspiracy count; George Nasse was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined $1,000.

the evidence and discusses the issues in some detail (Pet. 1039, App. 1–25). We set forth the relevant facts in the appropriate sections of the Argument.

ARGUMENT

1. Petitioners in Nos. 1039 and 1040 (Nasse, Robert and Orland David, and Tocco) contend that the evidence showed separate and distinct conspiracies and that therefore there was prejudicial joinder under the rule of *Kotteakos* v. *United States,* 328 U.S. 750.

(a) The evidence relating to the scheme showed that between April and September, 1962, petitioner Herman David received eight cars, stolen from the Chicago, Illinois area. He camouflaged them by remarking the engine numbers and drawing up counterfeit Indiana or Illinois titles (see App. 88–94, 215–216, 217, 240–241; 1 T. 59–152; 9 T. 1529–1561; 10 T. 1843). He and his sons—petitioners Orland and Robert David—then transported the cars to George Nasse, a car dealer in Youngstown, Ohio. Nasse aided in the process of disguising the cars by replacing the counterfeit titles with legitimate Ohio titles (App. 59–64, 263–264; 12 T. 2156–2157). Nasse and acquitted co-defendant Rudy Geidans thereafter drove the cars to an auto auction in Pennsylvania, where they sold them (App. 91–93; 1 T. 116–124, 145). Nasse and Geidans were arrested by Ohio authorities on September 27, 1962 while trying to sell one of the stolen cars (App. 94–97; 1 T. 153–180).

After Nasse's arrest, the operation continued in the same general pattern. New dealers were brought in to

sell the cars: Frank Scarcelli (Counts 8–12), Willard Lasky (Counts 13–16), and Joseph Iatarola (Counts 18–20, 22–30). With each dealer, the same arrangement of altering the engine numbers and using counterfeit titles to obtain legitimate ones was employed.

Scarcelli, a used car salesman in Joliet, Illinois, testified as a government witness that in late 1962, he was approached by petitioners Robert and Orland (Joe) David with a proposition to wholesale cars. Soon thereafter, the Davids began delivering stolen cars, together with spurious titles, to Scarcelli.[4] As had Nasse before him, Scarcelli obtained legitimate titles; he sold the stolen cars first in Missouri and then California. Scarcelli turned over the proceeds arising from these sales directly to the David brothers.[5]

In the fall of 1963, the David brothers induced Willard Lasky, a used car salesman in Chicago, to sell cars for them. They told him the cars were "absolutely perfect," that "even the secret numbers were covered on the automobile and that there was no way to tell that it was a legitimate or illegitimate automobile" (App. 143–144; 5 T. 803–804). The same general

[4] There was evidence that the die stamp used to alter the engine numbers on the Nasse cars was the same stamp used to alter the engine numbers on cars delivered to and sold by Scarcelli (Pet. 1039, App. 7).

[5] Early in 1963, after Scarcelli had been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the David brothers told him they knew of his meeting with the F.B.I. They said they could monitor F.B.I. calls over a radio, and threatened to bomb his house and kill him if he should talk (App. 113–123; 2 T. 389; 3 T. 477). A radio similar to the one referred to by the Davids when threatening Scarcelli was found in the garage of the house belonging to Orland David at the time of his arrest.

approach was employed as before in the resale of these automobiles (App. 143–149; 5 T. 797–835).

In late May 1964 one George Steger asked petitioner Tocco to obtain a Cadillac for his secretary (App. 158; 6 T. 1020–1021). On June 4, 1964, at Tocco's request, Ervin Hager—who testified that he supplied stolen cars to Herman David (App. 289–292; 13 T. 2341–2349)—stole a Cadillac in Elkhart, Indiana at Tocco's request (App. 292–293; 13 T. 2362–2364).[6] The serial number on the car was changed (App. 73). Hager then obtained a counterfeit Indiana title from Herman David and delivered both car and title to Tocco (App. 293; 13 T. 2364–2368). Tocco paid him and delivered the automobile to Steger's secretary in Illinois (App. 158; 6 T. 1020–1021). In June 1964, Steger was interviewed by the F.B.I. Tocco thereafter inquired as to what had occurred, advising Steger that "they" had learned of the interview and that the F.B.I. did not have "anything on anybody if you don't say anything" (App. 162; 6 T. 1033; Pet. App. 20–21).

The conspiracy continued until some time in November 1965, when most of the conspirators were arrested.

(b) As the foregoing recital shows, the evidence established an elaborate yet unitary scheme. Herman

[6] There was evidence that about three weeks earlier Hager and Tocco had stolen another Cadillac in Illinois (App. 292; 13 T. 2362), and that on May 8, Tocco sold the automobile to Steger accompanied by a counterfeit Indiana title (App. 157; 6 T. 1007–1015). Since this transaction was entirely intrastate it was not charged in the indictment but was admitted to show the intent and pattern used by Tocco (Pet. 1039, App. 20).

David and his sons were at the core with Nasse, a principal participant in the earlier stages. While Tocco's involvement commenced in 1964, the conspiracy was still a vital ongoing venture. In short, the fact that the membership was not constant, that numerous transactions occurred, or that Nasse and others were arrested before the conspiracy itself terminated does not detract from the fact that this was a single enterprise with a unique pattern of operation known and followed by all participants. Against this factual background, the court of appeals correctly held (Pet. App. 4–6) that the evidence established, not a number of separate conspiracies governed by the rule of *Kotteakos* v. *United States,* 328 U.S. 750, but rather an integrated criminal venture within the doctrine of *Blumenthal* v. *United States,* 332 U.S. 539. Accordingly, it was proper to conduct a joint trial. See also, *James* v. *United States,* 416 F. 2d 467 (C.A. 5), certiorari denied, 397 U.S. 907; *United States* v. *Guanti,* 421 F. 2d 792 (C.A. 2); *United States* v. *Agueci,* 310 F. 2d 817 (C.A. 2), certiorari denied, 372 U.S. 959.

2. Petitioner Nasse was arrested by Ohio State Police on September 27, 1962. At trial, two witnesses (Abraham and Hager) testified to conversations they had with Herman David subsequent to Nasse's arrest. In early 1963, David told Abraham that he had sold cars to "dealers in Ohio" until the dealers "got arrested in another state with hot cars" (App. 263–264; 12 T. 2156–2159). Sometime prior to September 1965, David told accomplice Hager that he intended to contact a dealer in Ohio to whom he had previously de-

livered stolen cars (App. 294; 13 T. 2377). Nasse argues that the admission of these statements violated the rule of *Bruton* v. *United States,* 391 U.S. 123.

Unlike *Bruton,* however, this is not a case involving an inadmissible post-arrest confession of a co-defendant, "powerfully incriminating" and "devastating" in its impact upon the jury. *Bruton, supra,* 391 U.S. 135–136. Nor is there any suggestion that by these statements to co-conspirators David was seeking "to shift [the] blame" to Nasse. *Id.* at 136. On the contrary, these were casual references during conversations with confederates with no purpose to falsify and only peripheral relevant to Nasse, who was not named. Indeed, there was ample evidence showing Nasse's role in the conspiracy, without reference to either conversation. Under these circumstances, the trial court's limiting instructions, given on four separate occasions (App. 337–338, 385, 386, 387), that any statements or acts of co-conspirators occurring after September 27, 1962, were not admissible against Nasse, provided a sufficient safeguard to obviate any possible prejudice.[7]

3. Petitioner Nasse challenges the trial court's instruction that possession of recently stolen property, unless satisfactorily explained, is sufficient to support the inference that the possessor knew the property was stolen.[8] This Court and the courts of appeals have con-

[7] As the court of appeals alternatively found, in the context of this case any error in the admissibility of these statements was harmless beyond a reasonable doubt under the principles of *Harrington* v. *California,* 395 U.S. 250 (Pet. 1039, App. 9–10).

[8] The court's instructions in this regard are set out at Pet. No. 1040, pp. 8–9; see also App. 388–389.

sistently held, however, that the inference embodied in the instruction is a rational reflection of common experience. *E.g., Rugendorf* v. *United States,* 376 U.S. 528, 536–537; *NcNamara* v. *Henkel,* 226 U.S. 520, 524–525; *United States* v. *Winbush,* 428 F. 2d 357 (C.A. 6), No. 5668, this Term, certiorari denied, November 16, 1970. Petitioner suggests no justification for reexamination of these settled precedents.

4. F.B.I. agent Leroy Davis testified concerning a meeting he had with petitioner Nasse at the Bureau's office in Youngstown, Ohio, on February 15, 1963, some five months after Nasse's arrest by state authorities. Nasse was not then in custody and voluntarily came to the F.B.I. office (App. 97, 99). Agent Davis nevertheless gave him explicit warnings as to his rights—including the warning that anything he said could be used against him in a court of law—prior to any discussion (App. 97, 99; 1 T. 196; 2 T. 235).[9]

According to the agent, Nasse spoke freely and denied any involvement with stolen automobiles; he indicated that his records were consistent with his innocence (see App. 99–102). The agent testified that, at this point (App. 102; 2 T. 240):

> I asked him also if he had his checks and other records of these transactions. He told me that they were in the custody of his attorney in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. I asked him if he

[9] The conversation occurred more than three years before *Miranda* v. *Arizona,* 384 U.S. 436, had made such warnings a mandatory prerequisite to custodial interrogation; the trial commenced some three months after the *Miranda* decision. See *Johnson* v. *New Jersey,* 384 U.S. 719.

> would make them available. At that time he declined.

The simple fact that Nasse "declined" to produce his records did not, as the petition in No. 1040 contends, amount to a claim of privilege that made it improper for the agent to testify about the conversation. Nasse knew, because of the warnings he had been given, that he had the privilege not to talk, but he voluntarily answered questions in an obvious effort to convince the federal authorities that his involvement was entirely innocent (See Pet. App. 8); he similarly agreed to answer questions on another occasion (App. 102–103). The discussion of the records was part and parcel of this effort, and it was appropriate for the agent to refer to it in relating the entire conversation before the jury.

It is true that in closing argument government counsel misinterpreted the agent's testimony, stating that Nasse had volunteered to produce the records but had never done so. (App. 376). But this isolated remark did not purport to be a comment on Nasse's failure to testify at trial;[10] it simply amounted to a misunderstanding of a portion of Nasse's conversation with agent Davis in which, as we have stressed no privilege was directly asserted or claimed by implica-

[10] The court made explicit in its instructions that the jury "must not draw any inference" from an accused's failure to testify at trial and that he had no burden "to prove his innocence or to produce any evidence" (App. 377, 379).

tion. Reversal should not result from such a minor prosecutorial error in a lengthy trial. This is particularly so in light of the fact that in its instructions the court admonished the jury that "[s]tatements and arguments of counsel are not evidence" (App. 378), and that it was up to the jury to determine the facts "solely from a fair consideration of the evidence" (App. 377).

5. Petitioner Herman David (No. 1041) challenges several searches as being violative of his Fourth Amendment rights.

(a) On September 9, 1965, warrants were issued to search Herman David's truck and house. The supporting affidavit for the search of the truck (App. 434–435) given by F.B.I. agent Robert Zimmerman stated that an informant, who had previously supplied information to the F.B.I. which led to the apprehension of a fugitive, had told him that counterfeit checks drawn on a bank in Gary, Indiana, together with the plates used to print the checks, would be found on the truck, and that David had obtained them from a printer in Griffith, Indiana and then transported them from Chicago Heights, Illinois, to Gary, Indiana. The informant's reference to the truck was corroborated by other F.B.I. agents. As the court of appeals held, this detailed and partially corroborated information was sufficient to constitute probable cause for the issuance of a warrant under *Spinelli* v. *United States*, 393 U.S. 410, 415–418; see also *United States* v. *Ventresca*, 380

U.S. 102; *United States* v. *Pascente*, 387 F. 2d 923 (C.A. 7), certiorari denied, 390 U.S. 1005.

On the same date a state warrant to search David's house was issued to William O'Brien of the Illinois State Police. In his complaint (App. 430–431), Officer O'Brien stated the source of his information as follows (App. 431):

> Complainant has received evidence of this crime from an informant; said informant has previously given complainant evidence of crimes and he has proved himself to be reliable in that arrests and convictions have resulted from information given by him.

The court below found these allegations insufficient to establish probable cause but concluded that the evidence introduced as a result of this search was cumulative and non-prejudicial. The court's conclusion was correct. While the exhibits found in this search showed David to be the source of the counterfeit titles and other paraphernalia used to camouflage the stolen cars, the court of appeals correctly pointed out (Pet. App. 16–17) that David's role in this regard was fully revealed by evidence wholly independently and in no way deriving from the search. See the testimony of co-conspirators Willard Lasky (App. 149; 5 T. 834); Larry Abraham (App. 262–269, 278–280; 12 T. 2153; 13 T. 2211), James Cobb the counterfeiter (App. 281–285; 13 T. 2278–2298), and Ervin Hager (App. 289–303; 13 T. 2341; 14 T. 2478).[11]

[11] Petitioner Tocco (No. 1039) seeks also to challenge the evidence seized from Herman David's house and truck on Sep-

(b) The search of Herman David's home on November 20, 1965, was permissible as an incident to his arrest under the standards prevailing prior to *Chimel* v. *California*, 395 U.S. 752.[12]

The search extended to the area under the possession and control of petitioner. The magnitude of the conspiracy and the presence of others during the search made the removal and concealment of evidence in the house a real possibility. Under these circumstances, the search was reasonable under the standards of *United States* v. *Rabinowitz*, 339 U.S. 56, and *Harris* v. *United States*, 331 U.S. 145. See also,

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tember 9, 1965. However, he claims neither a possessory interest in David's property nor the violation of his personal right to privacy; he therefore plainly lacks standing. This Court has rejected the notion that co-conspirators and co-defendants have special standing simply by virtue of their status as such. *Alderman* v. *United States*, 394 U.S. 165, 171–172. See also *United States* v. *Bruton*, 416 F. 2d 310 (C.A. 8), certiorari denied, 397 U.S. 1014. *McDonald* v. *United States*, 335 U.S. 451, upon which petitioner Tocco relies is not authority to the contrary since the co-defendant there was a guest at the premises searched. See *Alderman* v. *United States*, *supra*, 394 U.S. at 173 n. 7. There is no contention here that Tocco had any similar status.

[12] The arrest occurred eight days after the indictment was issued. The delay was occasioned by the need to coordinate arrests in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois of ten of the defendants in order to prevent flight and destruction of evidence. The time lapse does not indicate, as petitioner contends, that his arrest was delayed in order to serve as a pretext for the search. The statement of the F.B.I. supervisor in a general briefing the night before the arrest that the arresting agents were to search for contraband and instrumentalities of the crime incident to the arrest (App. 417–421, 423; R. 82–147) was simply a statement of the then prevailing law.

Lyon v. *United States,* 416 F. 2d 91 (C.A. 5), certiorari denied, 396 U.S. 1023.[13]

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the petitions for writs of certiorari should be denied.

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JANUARY 1971.

[13] The issue whether *Chimel* should apply to cases pending on direct appeal at the time of that decision is currently before the Court in *Hill* v. *California*, No. 51, this Term, and *Williams* v. *United States*, No. 81, this Term. Accordingly, the Court may wish to defer passing upon the petition in No. 1041 until those cases are decided.

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